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OCA 88-3153

23 SEP 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

FROM: John L. Helgerson  
Director of Congressional Affairs

SUBJECT: Breakfast for Representative Dan Glickman  
(D., KS)

1. On Monday, 26 September, at 8:30 a.m., you are scheduled to host a breakfast for Representative Dan Glickman (D., KS) in your Dining Room. Also attending will be Dick Kerr, Dick Stolz, and myself.

2. Mr. Glickman will soon complete his first year on the House Intelligence Committee. He is the Majority Whip at Large in the House, a junior leadership position. He also serves on the Agriculture, Judiciary and Science Committees. With his leadership responsibilities in the "Whip Chain" and membership on more committees than most Representatives, Mr. Glickman has not had the time available to play an active role on the Oversight Committee. He is considered to be a centrist, but his record on key votes, such as voting against aid to the Nicaraguan contras, indicates that he generally votes along Democratic Party lines.

3. As Mr. Glickman's main interest is agriculture, he has expressed strong interest in CIA estimates of Soviet grain production. He has also requested and received a briefing from various Agency components on narcotics and drug trafficking. Talking points on both of these issues are attached.

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4. Beyond discussion of grain and drugs, I know it would please Mr. Glickman if you would provide him with your thoughts on issues and programs that are important to you. Possible subjects might include:

-- The "48-hour" Oversight Bill--what is the prognosis in the House?

-- How the counterintelligence reorganization is working out.

-- Possibly, how we are doing with State regarding the Security Evaluation Office.

-- Tighter fiscal controls and accounting you have sought on certain covert action programs.

-- Updates on high profile programs

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-- Elicit Glickman's interests.

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John L. Helgerson

Attachments

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**Kansas - 4th District**

## **4 Dan Glickman (D)**

**Of Wichita — Elected 1976**

**Born:** Nov. 24, 1944, Wichita, Kan.

**Education:** U. of Michigan, B.A. 1966; George Washington U., J.D. 1969.

**Occupation:** Lawyer.

**Family:** Wife, Rhoda Yura; two children.

**Religion:** Jewish.

**Political Career:** Wichita Board of Education, 1973-76, president, 1975-76.

**Capitol Office:** 1212 Longworth Bldg. 20515; 225-6216.



**In Washington:** Glickman has gradually overcome his early House reputation as a publicity-seeking maverick and built a new one as a serious legislator with creative solutions to a variety of problems. When he gets attention these days, it is usually because of the substance of his work, rather than his style.

Unfettered by the House tendency to specialize, Glickman has managed to extend his legislative tentacles from farm policy to aeronautics research to product liability law without seeming to be a dilettante. Whether or not he ever runs for the Senate, as he is widely expected to do, Glickman's legislative résumé in the House will be as diverse and broad as those of most senators.

"I'm a generalist," he once said. "I like to be involved in everything."

Glickman has been an activist on three committees — Agriculture, Judiciary and Science. He seems to have an amendment for every major bill those committees bring to the floor, and every subcommittee he chairs becomes a legislative factory.

Glickman moved to an important new position of power at the beginning of the 100th Congress, when he inherited the chairmanship of the Agriculture Subcommittee on Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains. He took over that pivotal panel at a time of deep divisions among Democrats over the future of federal agriculture programs and the ailing farm economy.

"Assuming the helm of this subcommittee could be likened to walking through a mine field," Glickman said.

He also has to navigate through potentially rough waters in working with Agriculture Chairman E. "Kika" de la Garza of Texas. It was Glickman who in 1980 helped lead a group of dissident committee Democrats who tried to deny de la Garza the chairmanship — and came within 18 votes of doing so.

Glickman is more conservative than many Midwestern Democrats on the Agriculture Committee, but he does support some ambitious schemes in farm policy, especially if they would be beneficial to Kansas wheat growers. A central player on the 1985 farm bill, Glickman was one of a group of younger House Democrats who wanted Congress to try new approaches for federal price-support programs.

Glickman and others unsuccessfully pushed a "marketing loan" program as a way to make U.S. grain exports more competitive. The plan, designed to allow prices to fall while still guaranteeing farmers a steady if not increased income, was rejected 20-22 in committee and 200-228 on the floor.

Glickman backed another plan that would have allowed farmers to vote for government-imposed production controls as a way to drive up prices. He attributed the rejection of that and the marketing loan idea to "institutional conservatism" in the House. In the end, Glickman was one of 96 members who voted against the final farm bill.

He was active in the Agriculture Committee's 1982 debate over commodity futures regulation, and is regarded by many as the House expert on the issue. Although the most publicized part of that debate was the Reagan plan to impose a user fee on futures transactions, Glickman concentrated on other topics. He wanted federal regulators to have greater power to protect consumers, and he wanted consumers to have the right to sue commodity law violators. Both these ideas were adopted by the committee and became law.

Glickman had less success in 1986, when he tried to ban special transactions of precious metals outside certified futures exchange markets — a kind of trading critics said was rife with potential fraud. The House flip-flopped

Dan Glickman, D-Kan.

## Kansas 4

Aircraft workers with Southern roots give a blue-collar Democratic presence to Wichita and surrounding Sedgwick County, where three of every four votes in the 4th are cast. Wichita was the base of unsuccessful 1986 Democratic gubernatorial nominee Tom Docking, and in the governor's race of 1982, Democratic incumbent John Carlin won Sedgwick County's vote even though his opponent came from Wichita.

Ronald Reagan managed only a bare majority in Sedgwick against Southerner Jimmy Carter in 1980. Four years later, when the Democratic nominee was from Minnesota, Reagan carried the county easily. Sedgwick's working-class voters have been the backbone of Glickman's strength, although Glickman also runs well among the county's suburban and rural voters as well.

Since World War II, Wichita has tied its fortunes to the general aviation and aerospace industries, and its population has grown to more than 280,000. Thousands are employed on the assembly lines of Cessna, Beech and Gates-Learjet, and by their subcontractors. The small aircraft industry is going through tough times: competition from fledgling small aircraft manufacturers abroad is cutting into foreign sales, and the soaring cost of buying liability insurance for

## Central — Wichita

small piston-driven aircraft has discouraged corporations from buying them.

The steadiest economic influence in Wichita has been Boeing, which, because of increased Pentagon spending, did not suffer severely during the early 1980s' recession. Boeing is booming now, with more than 20,000 employees and plenty of purchase orders for commercial airliners as well as military aviation equipment. Facilities at McConnell Air Force Base, outside Wichita, are being prepared for basing B-1 bombers there. The aging Titan missiles once housed at McConnell have been phased out; the Titans raised a storm of controversy in 1978 after a chemical leak resulted in a serviceman's death.

In addition to the aviation industry, Wichita retains an identity as a corporate base for Kansas' oil industry, which played an important role in the city's early development. The oil bust has taken a considerable toll in Kansas, hurting everyone involved in the industry, from the now-jobless oil field roughnecks to company executives, some of whom have folded their businesses.

**Population:** 473,180 White 421,885 (89%) Black 33,405 (7%) Other 8,356 (2%) Spanish origin 14,288 (3%) 18 and over 341,718 (72%) 65 and over 51,611 (11%) Median age 29

on the arcane issue, first approving and then rejecting his amendment to impose such a ban.

Glickman has not endeared himself to all his colleagues by going up against the futures industry, an important source of honoraria for Agriculture Committee members.

When he took over the wheat subcommittee, Glickman had to give up the chairmanship of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law, a seemingly dry jurisdiction that he had transformed into one of the most active Judiciary subcommittees. After he succeeded Sam B. Hall Jr. of Texas as chairman in mid-1985, Glickman cranked out legislation to improve federal debt collection, combat medical malpractice in the military and crack down on fraud, particularly by defense contractors.

Earlier, as chairman of the Science Committee's Aviation Subcommittee, Glickman pursued a key district interest. He managed to win more money for aeronautics research than

the Reagan administration requested, and kept a close watch over FAA plans to modernize the air traffic control system.

Glickman's attention to legislative detail has helped erase the Democratic leadership's animosity toward him, caused in part by his past attacks on congressional perquisites.

It was Glickman who proposed denying members a hand-bound set of the *Congressional Record* for personal use, and who sought to restrict insertions in the Record to items "relevant to government matters" in an effort to save taxpayers' money. It was Glickman who pushed a proposal to take elevator operators — patronage employees — off most of the automatic elevators in the Capitol. All of those efforts were accompanied by a steady stream of press releases; the negative fallout from some of those efforts took years to blow away.

**At Home:** The first Democrat to represent his Wichita-based district since 1940, Glickman

**Dan Glickman, D-Kan.**

has been returned to office so easily since his 1976 election that he leads Democratic contenders for statewide office virtually every year.

Though Glickman has been urged to run in three Senate races — in 1980 and 1986 against Republican Robert Dole, and in 1984 against junior GOP Sen. Nancy Landon Kassebaum — so far he has opted for the safety of his House seat. But Democratic speculation over the 1990 Senate race is likely to center again on Glickman, especially if Kassebaum decides to retire.

A member of a wealthy and prominent Wichita family, Glickman was elected to the Wichita school board in 1973, at age 28, and became president two years later. In 1974 he was a regional coordinator for William Roy's Democratic Senate campaign against Dole.

While Glickman was working for Roy in 1974, he was keeping an eye on the politics of the 4th District, where veteran Republican Garner E. Shriver was winning re-election by a surprisingly small margin. Glickman decided on a House campaign of his own for 1976. As school board president, he kept his name visi-

ble in the Wichita media by pushing for open board meetings and a school ombudsman.

In 1976, campaigning as a fiscal conservative and a moderate on other issues, he worked vigorously to paint Shriver as a tired, inactive House member. "You've had 16 years of a professional politician. Now is the time for a citizen congressman," Glickman's campaign literature urged. The 64-year-old Shriver, quiet and complacent, waited until late in the campaign to respond. Glickman won by 3,235 votes. After this narrow upset, Glickman's work on behalf of district interests quickly made him a popular figure. Between the years 1978 and 1984, he regularly won with over 70 percent.

District Republicans hoped to put some heat on Glickman in 1986 by running Bob Knight, a Wichita city councilman and former mayor. But Knight was as unconvincing as previous challengers with his claims that Glickman was too liberal for the district, and he also struck out with his variation of the "time for a change" theme that Glickman used against Shriver. Glickman won with 65 percent.

**Committees**

**Agriculture** (9th of 26 Democrats)  
Wheat, Soybeans and Feed Grains (chairman), Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture, Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations and Nutrition

**Judiciary** (10th of 21 Democrats)  
Administrative Law and Governmental Relations, Monopolies and Commercial Law

**Science, Space and Technology** (6th of 27 Democrats)  
Investigations and Oversight, Transportation, Aviation and Materials

**Elections****1986 General**

Dan Glickman (D)	111,164	(65%)
Bob Knight (R)	61,178	(35%)

**1986 Primary**

Dan Glickman (D)	27,705	(93%)
James M. Saiz (D)	1,954	(7%)

**1984 General**

Dan Glickman (D)	138,917	(74%)
William V. Krause (R)	47,776	(26%)

**Previous Winning Percentages:** 1982 (74%) 1980 (69%)  
1978 (70%) 1976 (50%)

**District Vote For President**

1984		1980		1976	
D	70,140 (36%)	D	70,871 (37%)	D	87,817 (48%)
R	124,731 (63%)	R	100,757 (53%)	R	89,301 (49%)
		I	13,477 (8%)		

**Campaign Finance**

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1986			
Glickman (D)	\$456,405	\$180,225 (40%)	\$523,533

Knight (R)	\$231,000	\$18,170 (8%)	\$227,587
1984			
Glickman (D)	\$198,867	\$57,089 (29%)	\$162,316
Krause (R)	\$17,909	\$3,000 (17%)	\$17,908

**Voting Studies**

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1986	28	70	76	21	60	40
1985	36	63	76	22	53	45
1984	40	59	69	29	44	53
1983	43	57	73	23	46	53
1982	47	53	74	26	45	53
1981	47	53	70	30	48	51

S = Support O = Opposition

**Key Votes**

Produce MX missiles (1985)	N
Cut federal subsidy for water projects (1985)	Y
Weaken gun control laws (1986)	Y
Cut back public housing construction (1986)	Y
Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986)	N
Impose textile import limits over Reagan veto (1986)	N
Block chemical weapons production (1986)	N
Impose South African sanctions over Reagan veto (1986)	Y

**Interest Group Ratings**

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1986	55	32	64	50
1985	55	35	59	41
1984	60	29	62	38
1983	70	22	63	55
1982	70	18	80	24
1981	75	27	60	26

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21 September 1988

TALKING POINTS FOR DCI

SUBJECT: Soviet Grain Production and Imports

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The 1988 Harvest

We estimate that the 1988 Soviet grain harvest will be about 205 million metric tons (MMT). This harvest is:

- o About 6 MMT below last year's good grain crop of 211 MMT.
- o Some 12 MMT above the average of the last 10 years.

Outlook for Grain Imports

During the last marketing year (July '87 - June '88), the USSR imported 32 MMT of grain--17 MMT from the United States.

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It is too soon to predict Soviet grain purchases during the current marketing year with certainty.

- o The USDA projects such imports at 27 MMT.
- o The good quality of this year's crop, rising world prices, and a long-standing desire to conserve hard currency suggests the Soviets will want to hold purchases down.
- o On the other hand, the need to service an increasingly vocal consumer may push the Soviets to import more than enough to cover their minimum needs.

The US will remain a leading supplier of corn to the Soviets--US supplies are good and prices are competitive--but sales of wheat will be weak without subsidized prices.

- o Purchases of US wheat will probably be delayed until either a new Long Term Grain Agreement is signed or the current agreement--which expires 30 September 1988--is extended.
- o Alternative suppliers--particularly the European Economic Community--will be anxious to fill any gap left by the United States in Moscow's import program.

#### Longer Term Prospects

Despite the slight drop in grain production this season, 1988 will be the third straight year that harvests have exceeded 200 MMT. This is unprecedented for the Soviets and is due to:

- o Better farming practices spurred by higher farm prices.
- o Increased use of more effective pesticides and fertilizers.
- o Some improvements in the types of grain grown.

We believe these improvements, if continued, promise a significant long term increase in Soviet grain production.

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21 September 1988

TALKING POINTS FOR DCI

Subject: Worldwide Drug Trade

The worldwide drug trade continues to outpace control efforts. Cultivation is rising, trafficking networks are becoming more sophisticated, and powerful drug organizations are threatening key democratic institutions in producing and trafficking countries.

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The increasingly transnational nature of the drug trade and its sophisticated trafficking routes and methods further strain control programs.

- The US is the single largest market, but rising demand elsewhere is encouraging increased trafficking. In Western Europe, heroin addiction has eclipsed the US rate; cocaine abuse is escalating and is likely to become the Continent's most serious drug problem.
- Drug processing centers are proliferating; heroin refining is underway in most opium-producing countries, for example, and cocaine processing is also increasing rapidly.
- Large drug cargoes, sometimes involving more than one type of narcotic, are becoming commonplace, especially in commercial conveyances; trafficking routes are similarly expanding, offering smugglers greater safety and efficiency.

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Soaring profits and general ruthlessness have enabled traffickers to consolidate their power.

- Colombian, Mexican, and other groups are currently able to mobilize their own security forces whose sophisticated arsenals outmatch those of government forces.
- The traffickers' power to shape government policy is rapidly expanding; many Latin American, Caribbean, and African politicians are involved in drug trafficking, with drug money frequently used to pay for campaigns or buy votes.
- Traffickers, using their economic clout to buy into legitimate commerce and thus control or influence public opinion, are increasingly immune to enforcement efforts; failing this, intimidation and bribery against security forces and legal institutions generally overcome serious threats to trafficking interests.

A key component in the success of the narcotics industry is its movement into areas beyond the reach of authorities or under control of regimes hostile to the West.

- The greatest increases in opium production are under way in heavily fortified mountains of eastern Burma and in Laos, where the economically-strapped government protects the industry.
- In South America, the centers of coca cultivation are retreating into remote, lawless, and occasionally insurgent-infested areas.
- And in Lebanon, traffickers continue to exploit political turmoil--a scenario which, we believe, is likely to be repeated in other areas of recent unrest, including Burma and Pakistan.

The challenges posed by the drug industry are accentuated by others: the increasing anti-Americanism that the drug issue is generating in Latin America and the Caribbean; eradication programs hindered by mismanagement, corruption, and resource constraints; and the inadequacy of legal systems throughout most of the producing and trafficking nations. Nevertheless, there are some developments beginning to take shape that may prove fruitful over the longer term.

- Growing international awareness of the drug threat is underscored by expanding cooperation from the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc nations, which now admit to drug abuse problems.
- Recent attacks by Thai and Burmese forces on heroin-processing sites show that cooperation by neighboring countries can result in costly dislocations to powerful trafficking networks.
- A variety of West European nations are exploring legal options, including relaxation of restrictions on wiretaps, the use of plea bargaining, and payment of rewards to develop evidence against traffickers.

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Rapidly changing political developments are always the wild card in the worldwide narcotics picture and further complicate development of coordinated antinarcotics strategies.

- The political chaos in Burma lessens the chances for a sustained opium eradication program, at least in the near term.
- The recent coup in Haiti increases the risk of that country emerging as a major Caribbean drug trafficking center.
- In the wake of President Zia's death, Pakistan's antidrug program will be on the back burner as more pressing issues arise, such as relations with neighboring Afghanistan and India.